

AS HISTORY

The Tudors: England, 1485–1603

Component 1C Consolidation of the Tudor Dynasty: England, 1485–1547

Wednesday 15 May 2024 Afternoon Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-page answer book.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is 7041/1C.
- Answer **two** questions.
In **Section A** answer Question 01.
In **Section B** answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about:
 - 50 minutes on Section A
 - 40 minutes on Section B.

Section AAnswer Question 01.

Extract A

Wolsey's main reason for his limited dissolution of monastic houses had been to obtain funds which could be used to increase his personal status. The Cardinal would never have robbed the Church in the interests of the State, yet Wolsey's scheme had shown the way to increase the resources of the Crown. Thomas Cromwell, who had first-hand knowledge from his role as the Cardinal's man, had a clear idea of the financial gain that might result from further dissolutions. By 1536, both Henry VIII and Cromwell had made a firm decision to dissolve a substantial number of the smaller houses. Only when faced with opposition, did Cromwell stress the spiritual failings of the monks. 5

Adapted from J Youngs, *The Dissolution of the Monasteries*, 1971

Extract B

Monasticism was wiped out in England during the reign of Henry VIII in an extraordinary state-sponsored campaign. The proceeds of several small and failing monastic houses dissolved by Cardinal Wolsey had been used to build an Oxford college so as to continue the monastic emphasis on learning. However, monasticism was troubling to Henry VIII on a number of levels. He did not like the independence and power of the different religious houses. Monastic houses were places where masses were said for the dead, a practice which made Henry uneasy because of its links to the Papacy. Furthermore, many monasteries retained relics for devotion by pilgrims; practices which the King had pledged to destroy. 5

Adapted from L Wooding, *Tudor England, A History*, 2022

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With reference to these extracts and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two extracts provides the more convincing interpretation of the reasons for the dissolution of the monasteries?

[25 marks]

Section B

Answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03.

Either

0 2

'In the years 1485 to 1499, the most serious threat to the security of Henry VII was Perkin Warbeck.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

or

0 3

'In the first twenty years of the sixteenth century, there was widespread criticism of the Church in England.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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